

## WEST Search History

DATE: Sunday, October 20, 2002

<u>Set Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
side by side			result set
<i>DB=USPT,JPAB,DWPI; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L4	L3 not l2	10	L4
L3	(bioactive glass or ((bio\$2 or biologically) active glass)) same (wound or wounds or burn or burns or scar or scars or dressing or dressings)	14	L3
<i>DB=USPT; THES=ASSIGNEE; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ</i>			
L2	(bioactive glass.clm. or ((bio\$2 or biologically) active glass).clm.) and (wound or wounds or burn or burns or scar or scars or dressing or dressings).clm.	6	L2
L1	(bioactive glass.clm. or (bio\$ active glass).clm.) and (wound or wounds or burn or burns or scar or scars or dressing or dressings).clm.	6	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:13:50 ON 20 MAR 2002  
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.  
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 08:13:50 ON 20 MAR 2002

=> s bioactive glass (25a) cell culture#  
L1 13 BIOACTIVE GLASS (25A) CELL CULTURE#

=> dup rem l1  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1  
L2 11 DUP REM L1 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-11 bib ab

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS DUPLICATE 1  
AN 2001:862966 CAPLUS  
TI Dose-dependent behavior of bioactive glass dissolution  
AU Jones, Julian R.; Sepulveda, Pilar; Hench, Larry L.  
CS Centre for Tissue Regeneration, Department of Materials, Imperial College  
of Science, Technology and Medicine, London, SW7 2BP, UK  
SO J. Biomed. Mater. Res. (2001), 58(6), 720-726  
CODEN: JBMRBG; ISSN: 0021-9304  
PB John Wiley & Sons, Inc.  
DT Journal  
LA English  
AB The effect of glass dosage (0.001 g ml<sup>-1</sup> to 0.015 g ml<sup>-1</sup>) on the in vitro  
dynamic dissoln. behavior of melt-derived 45S5 and sol-gel-derived 58S  
bioactive glasses, in simulated body fluid (SBF) at 37.degree.C, was  
evaluated. These glasses differ significantly in texture, esp. the sp.  
surface area and porosity, as a result of differences in manufg. route.  
The concns. of elements (Si, Ca, P, and Na) leached from the glasses into  
the dissoln. medium, from 1 to 22 h, were evaluated with the use of  
induced coupled plasma anal. (ICP). The reacted powders were analyzed  
with the use of FTIR to observe the formation of a hydroxycarbonate  
apatite layer on the surface. The results show that the rate of HCA  
formation on both gel- and melt-derived bioactive glass powders in vitro  
depends on the concn. of the powders in soln. This result must be taken  
into account when carrying out in vitro **cell-culture**  
studies to simulate conditions in vivo and in expts. using exts. of the  
**bioactive glass** powders.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 11 MEDLINE  
AN 2001275314 MEDLINE  
DN 21262944 PubMed ID: 11370806  
TI 3D bone tissue engineered with bioactive microspheres in simulated  
microgravity.  
AU Qiu Q Q; Ducheyne P; Ayyaswamy P S  
CS Department of Bioengineering, Center for Bioactive Materials and Tissue  
Engineering, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104, USA.  
SO IN VITRO CELLULAR AND DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY. ANIMAL, (2001 Mar) 37 (3)  
157-65.  
Journal code: BZE; 9418515. ISSN: 1071-2690.  
CY United States  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)